

KENTUCKY TRIBUNE.

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON,
Publishers.

(Devoted to News, Politics, Internal Improvement, and General Information.)

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DANVILLE, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1855.

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KENTUCKY TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON.
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If no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISING.
For each square of 12 lines or less, first insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, 25
Post and Precedence Notices, each, 1 50
Announcing a candidate for any office, 1 00
Continuing same until election, 1 00
If no announcement made to be paid in advance.
A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.
Advertisements of a personal character, charged double.
Notices of Religious and Public Meetings, Marriages and Deaths, published free.
Obituary Notices, exceeding 12 lines in length, charged as advertisements.

JOB-WORK.
Of every description, promptly attended to in the best style, on reasonable terms.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
If by the Council, No. 77, of the American Order, meets every Thursday evening in the Franklin Hall, at 8 o'clock.
By order of the President.

Public Speaking.
W. C. ANDERSON, American Elector for Boyle county, will address the people at the following times and places:
Union Meeting House, Saturday, July 21.
Salt River Meeting House, Saturday, July 22.
Mouth of Scrub Grass, Friday, Aug. 3.
Other gentlemen will be present, and will address the people--amongst them, the candidates for the Legislature. Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

I will reply to Mr. Anderson at the above place, at the same time, in opposition to the K. N. party.
B. D. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Morehead's Appointments.
Hon. C. S. MOREHEAD, the American candidate for Governor, is prosecuting the canvass with great energy. The following are his remaining appointments:
London, Laurel co., Monday, July 23d.
Manchester, Clay co., Tuesday, July 24th.
Barbourville, Knox co., Wednesday, July 25th.
Cumberland Ford, Knox co., Thursday, July 26th.
Mt. Pleasant, Harlan co., Friday, July 27th.
John Lewis's, on Poor Ford, Harlan co., Saturday, July 28th.
Whitesburg, Letcher co., Monday, July 30th.
Pikeville, Pike co., Tuesday, July 31st.
Prestonsburg, Floyd co., Wednesday, August 1st.
Jackson, Breathitt co., Thursday, August 2d.
Houenville, Owsley co., Friday, August 3d.
Irvine, Elliott co., Saturday, August 4th.
The hour of speaking at all the foregoing places, will be 1 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Jas. G. HANBY, candidate for Lieut. Governor, will address the people of the State at the following times and places:
Columbia, Saturday, July 21st.
Liberty, Monday, July 23d.
Lebanon, Tuesday, July 24th.
Springfield, Wednesday, July 25th.
Campbellville, Thursday, July 26th.
Greensburg, Friday, July 27th.
Centre (or Lafayette), Saturday, July 28th.
Brownsville, Monday, 30th.
Litchfield, Tuesday, July 31st.
Harford, Wednesday, August 1st.
Calhoun, Thursday, August 2d.
South Carrollton, Friday, August 3d.
Morgantown, Saturday, August 4th.

If we are authorized to announce A. G. TALBOT, Esq., a candidate for Congress in this, the 4th, Congressional District.

FOR STATE TREASURER.
We are authorized to announce Col. Jas. H. GARRARD, of Boyle county, as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer of Kentucky at the ensuing August election.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
All persons indebted to me are notified, that their accounts are due, and I want the money all and settle up.
J. C. HEWEY.
June 22 1/2

FISHING Poles, Lines and Hooks, for sale by J. C. HEWEY.
FINE Pocket Knives, Razors &c., can be found at J. C. HEWEY'S.
10 BOXES English Dairy Cakes for sale by J. C. HEWEY.
FRESH Figs, Sultana, M. R. and Layer Raisins, for sale by J. C. HEWEY.
ENGLISH and American Pickles, assorted sizes, for sale by J. C. HEWEY.

Rifle and Blasting Powder.
SUPERIOR Rifle and Blasting Powder, for sale by the keg or at retail. Also, Shot, Caps, Fishing Tackle, &c., by J. C. M'KAY.
may 18

Sundries.
WOODEN Willow and Stone Ware; Cotton, Grass and Hemp Rope; Cones; Boots and Shoes, &c., for sale low by J. C. M'KAY.
may 18

Oldham's Spun Cotton.
OLDHAM'S Spun Cotton, assorted numbers, for sale by J. C. M'KAY.
may 18

A Polite Request.
I WOULD respectfully inform those of my customers who are indebted to me, that I need the money on their accounts, and they will greatly oblige me by paying up immediately. I hope this notice will be attended to.
may 18, '55 J. C. M'KAY.

Flour.--20 Barrels No. 1 FLOUR for sale at \$7 50 per bbl., at J. B. AKIN'S.

No. 1 Chewing Tobacco.
6 DIFFERENT brands of superior Virginia Chewing Tobacco, for sale by L. DIMMITT.
april 13

Fruit Bottles.
Supply of quart, half and gallon Fruit Bottles, with corks just received at J. B. AKIN'S.

The Kentucky Tribune.

DANVILLE, KY.:
Friday, : : : : : July 20, 1855.

Americans, Read.

On Monday week, in a public speech at the Court House in Lexington, JAMES B. BECK, Esq., a lawyer of that city, who is lauded as an Anti-American orator of no small calibre, took a position which coming from such a source, is enough to startle every American. "He contended," says the Observer, "that THE FOREIGNERS WOULD ULTIMATELY GET THE MASTERY IN THIS COUNTRY, and that it was the true policy of this country TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR FRIENDSHIP, LEST THEY IN THEIR TURN, SHOULD PERSECUTE US WHEN THAT DAY OF POWER ARRIVED." Let Americans ponder well this sentiment. Mr. Beck not only stated it, but "contended" for its correctness. The very thing which Mr. Beck contends will come pass, is what the American party fears, and in view of that coming day, when if unchecked, the "foreigners" will have the mastery in this country, have sounded the alarm throughout our land. The following concerning Mr. Beck's speech, we copy from the Lexington Observer, preferring to give the comments of one who knows the speaker and heard his startling threats, to any remarks we might choose to make on the subject.

"Mr. Beck belongs to that class of intelligent Protestant foreigners for whom the entire American party entertains a high regard and a lively sympathy, and we were surprised to hear him discuss the question in the manner that he did on this occasion. Has it come to this, that in the heart of free and brave Kentucky, an American audience is to be threatened with the wrathful vengeance of the millions of Europe, if they do not stifle the honest convictions of their own hearts, and fawn upon those whom they distrust? Are the Americans to practice dissimulation, and welcome with feigned joy, these conquering armies of the old world, when in their hearts they believe them to be detrimental to the best interests of our country? The foreign population will obtain the mastery, and then the American party, especially, will suffer for their independence! We do not write this article for the purpose of expatriating our American readers. They are already impressed with the calm and settled conviction that there must be something done to arrest the progress of foreignism in America. They cannot be deterred by any threat from casting their suffrages for that party, but we ask those who have declared so often that there is nothing to be feared from the army of immigrants that is pouring in upon us, to ponder this warning of Mr. B's long and well before they make such an assertion again. Is there a single reader of this paper who can doubt for a moment, that this sentiment of his, has a resting place in the hearts of millions of foreigners in our midst. They feel that they are already as strong as the American party. Not as strong numerically, it is true, but they have allies enough among those who were born here, to carry on a political warfare, that has been successful in Virginia and some other portions of the Union. The victory in the Old Dominion was a victory of the 10,000 Catholics in the State, and was achieved for them by native Protestant Americans. We are told that there is an average of one foreigner to five Americans, and are asked if there is any reason for fear. There would not be if the five Americans were united, but two or three out of every five are in league with the one foreigner, and hence the warning that comes to us in foreign accents, to beware lest we increase beyond forgiveness the power that is rising in its might throughout the land. The foreign leaders know that the Americans will be divided, so long as they, (the foreigners) are in the minority, and when they cease to be, then their assistance will be no longer needed. There were but a few Irish Catholics in the army of the United States, that went down in column upon their knees in the streets of the capital of Mexico to a procession of worthless Mexican priests, but these few Catholics were stronger than their more numerous comrades from the hills of Kentucky, and from the other commonwealths in this Republic. They were kneeling to a power in Rome; to the Archbishop of New York, dagger John; to the Catholic power in the States; and foreigners have learned too well, that they are stronger, than a casual observer would suppose them to be. They believe that the American party of the nation will be held in check by their less suspicious countrymen for a number of years, and confidently look forward to the time when wind and wave shall bear to our shores, a force that can bid defiance to the American population, either at the ballot box or in the field. They expect the present Know Nothing organization to be involved in ruin. They knew if it is, that five, perhaps ten years must elapse before the tide returns, and by that time the half of Ireland and Germany will be transported to this Western Continent. If we understand the warning of Monday, the note of defiance will be raised then, and therefore we had better practice hypocrisy and keep down the murmuring that swells up from our inmost hearts, when we see our inheritance passing into the hands of strangers. We thank God that we do not believe that the foreign world can crush the American people in their own land and home, but it may require war and bloodshed to prevent it, and therefore our sympathy follows the banners of the American party, who are attempting now, by a peaceful revolution, to prevent this state of things hereafter.

We are told that the present excitement in the country will expatriate the foreign population here, and fire the hearts of those who will emigrate in the future, and that quiet submission is our only safety. If this advice is good, and if it contains truth, it would have well if an American party had been organized many years ago, and if it had decapitated the Cerberus which we are now asked to stop and pet. We have been told that the foreigners will come in spite of us, and that this is our proper course. If they will come, and if they will not as we wish.

informed they will, there is but one course left to the American party. If it has already expatriated the foreign population, and made it a unit, this party must never falter for a moment, but must go right on unto the end and disarm those who may hereafter come to the country. This party can never step in Letha the record that it has left. Every newspaper in the land has proclaimed its sentiments; every nook and corner of the nation has been invaded by the spirit that actuated it, and it is now too late to retrace its steps or obliterate its foot-prints.

The speech of Mr. Beck contained instruction that his hearers will doubtless profit by. It served to convince them that the American party did not originate a day too early; it must have satisfied those who have doubted the sincerity of this party, that they have cause for their fears, and it justifies the assertion, that it is acting on the defensive, and merely wishes to preserve the existing privileges enjoyed by the American people. The descendants of the pioneers of Kentucky are not accustomed to hearing speeches of this kind, and in all kindness we would suggest to Mr. Beck not to indulge in anything of the sort again during the canvass. If we did not entertain feelings of great personal kindness towards him, we would be anxious that he would make the same speech all over the State, for we believe that it would benefit the American party, but we wish him no harm, and will offer him this piece of good advice without charging him anything for it.

The New York Express says that "proscription because of religion" is the Cuckoo cry of a great many unthinking men against the American party which is warring with Papacy and not with Catholicism. It proceeds: "Papacy, that is allegiance to the Pope of Rome, is one thing; Catholicism is another. 'What a man thinks of 'Confession,' 'Transubstantiation,' 'Purgatory,' 'Monasteries,' is his own business, not ours,--nay, what he thinks of the Pope of Rome is also his business, not ours,--until he wishes to become an American citizen, and share with us in the partnership of this Government,--when it does become our business to know, whether he, our partner in this Government, owes allegiance to the Roman Pontiff, or to the Government of the United States of America. Partners in Government thus divided, owing even allegiance to conflicting sovereigns, cannot, it is certain, amicably transact business in Government together,--and hence, they had better never begin to try."

"Everybody assents to this,--but says the Roman Catholic, 'I owe nothing but 'spiritual allegiance' to the Pope.' This has ever been Greek to us,--and we could read Greek, too, in our early days, with some facility,--but the more we read the Papal Greek, and the older we grow, the harder becomes the understanding of such an absurdity. 'The Pope,' says the Roman Catholic, in substance, 'has my spirit, my soul, but not my body.' Now, if the Catholic would only give his spirit to his own country, as the rest of us do, the Pope might have his temporals and his body in Belgium, the spirit of a man, in our estimate, being of far more importance to have than any of his temporary possessions,--or even his body. Indeed, the Pope may have any man's spiritual allegiance, if he will only give his spiritual allegiance to his country. He who owns the mind, the spirit, the soul of a man, owns all a man has. 'Papacy, then, Papal allegiance,--not Catholicism, is what we quarrel with. Man or woman, they may worship the Virgin Mary till doomsday, or believe in the 'Immaculate Conception,' or confess all of wife's or husband's secrets to the priest,--if they choose,--and we can vote for them, elect them to office, and consent to be governed by them. We may have them in that sort of confidence, and love, by which we can trust them in anything and everything,--when they act of their own free will, and under the inspiration of their own consciences, and by the conclusion of their own judgment. If by a conscience in Rome, 4,900 miles off, is to rule them,--if Roman judgment is to be our rule,--and Roman will the will over us,--we demur to the partnership and to the subordination. The allegiance of Americans to a Roman Pontiff is not the allegiance of an American citizen."

Gen. Cass--Gen. Cass, who was one of the gallant band who rallied around the great and immortal CLAY, in pressing the compromise measures, endorses the platform of principles adopted by the National Council! Nor does he stand alone; D. S. DICKINSON of New York, and other truly National Democrats are holding up his hands. Here is what the New York Herald says: "We are quite sure that the day of ambitious desire, and labor, and study and log-rolling for the Presidency, on the part of General Cass, has passed off. We feel certain that the old General has settled down into the quiet character of the patriotic philosopher, with no further anxieties or desires for the Democratic nomination, but deeply concerned, nevertheless, at the gathering clouds around the political horizon. The opinion of such a man, in such a position, and at such a crisis as this, concerning the drift and tendencies of the political movements of the day, are of the highest importance. In this high estimation of General Cass we are gratified to say to our readers, that, in his late private correspondence, he fully endorses the non-intervention platform of the late National Council of a new American party at Philadelphia. In a word, though not expressly authorized so to do, we take the liberty to say that Gen. Cass in his private political correspondence since the adjournment of the Philadelphia Council, fully endorses its conservative, constitutional and non-intervention platform upon slavery, as the embodiment of his own opinions, principles and policy upon that subject, to the letter. Nor does this experienced Constitutional statesman stand alone, concerning this Philadelphia American platform. We understand that Daniel S. Dickinson, Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, Edward Everett, Millard Fillmore, and other leading conservatives of both the old parties, have expressed themselves upon the subject in similar terms."

The Administration proscribes some of the Know-Nothing Postmasters, and other Know-Nothing Postmasters proscribe the administration. The Postmaster at Weldon, N. C., an old-line Democrat, who, some time ago, joined the Know-Nothings, has become so disgusted with the administration that he seems to hold office under it. Hear how he talks to the thing: WELDON, N. C. June 28, 1855.

To Hon. Postmaster General: "I feel it my duty as a member of the American party to tender you my resignation as postmaster at this place; and also to express my approval of the manner in which this government has been administered, so as to give you opportunity of appointing in my place some foreign Catholic, which it appears from your antecedents, you think more justly entitled to than those born upon our own soil. I wish this resignation to be accepted without further ceremony, as I intend no longer to be saddled with the disgrace of holding an office under an administration which has been so repugnant to the best interests and prosperity of the Union. I do not only disapprove of the administration because it has abandoned the doctrines and teachings of the Jefferson and Jackson school of Democracy, but in many other instances which are too well known to the people of the United States for me here to enumerate."

The present administration has done more, in my humble opinion, to create sectional strife, and to retard the progress of the American Union, than every other administration since the first days of our Republic. It has promoted the yelling cries of the demagogues and fanatics North, and of the howling secessionists South,--and has suffered the quiet and gallant statesmen, who had the love of country burning in their bosoms, to remain at home without any commendation to cheer them on for their meritorious acts, and sent unscrupulous foreigners abroad with diplomatic authority, to the disgrace of the country. The administration has deserted the broad Union ground occupied by the Democracy of 1852. Thank God a party has sprung up, and that, the American party, the principles of which I am proud to say to the world, I have most enthusiastically espoused; a party composed of American-born citizens, who say that the institutions of our beloved country shall be restored to their original purity; that America shall no longer be the "Botany Bay" for the criminals and outcasts of Europe; and that the inalienable rights bequeathed to us by our forefathers, must and shall be preserved.

I subscribe myself,
W. N. ALLEN, P. M.,
Weldon, N. C. Carolina.

Read! JEFFERSON DEMOCRATS!--Let the Democrats who boast of holding the principles of Jefferson, and who denounce American principles as traitorous and ruinous to the country, read the following from JEFFERSON'S Writings, which with the prefixed comment we copy from the Providence Journal, and which shows clearly, that the very principles that modern Democrats are opposing, were the identical principles of the immortal Jefferson, and that a time too, when the country did not suffer from foreign influences as it has of late years. This shows that the Democratic party of our day, bears no more resemblance to Jefferson Democracy, than the tyrannical Church of Rome does to primitive Christianity.

"It is evident from the writings of JEFFERSON, that 'Sam' been about in the days of this great Statesman, their intimacy would have been close; at least such is the inference from the following remarks in a petition of the citizens of Albemarle, Amherst, Fluvanna, and Goochland counties, Virginia, drawn up by THOMAS JEFFERSON in 1797, so appears by his writings, just published. By this it will appear that the author was of opinion that none but native born citizens of the United States should be eligible as jurors in 'grand or petty civil or criminal' cases."

"And your petitioners further submit to the wisdom of the two houses of Assembly, whether the safety of the citizens of the commonwealth, in their persons, their property, their laws and government, does not require that the capacity to act in the important office of a juror, grand or petty, civil or criminal, should be restrained in future to native citizens of the United States, or such as were citizens at the date of the treaty of peace which closed our revolutionary war, and whether their ignorance of our laws, and natural partiality to the countries of their birth, are not reasonable causes for declaring this to be one of the rights incommunicable in future to adoptive citizens."

Jefferson's Writings, Vol. IX, p. 453.
If Mr. Jas. B. Clay, of Ashland (the young gentleman who tore down the old mansion of his immortal father instead of leaving it to be razed to the ground and gazed on with emotions of reverence and awe by the men of future generations,) has made a very violent speech against the American party.

By the way, as Mr. Jas. B. Clay, according to our information, is or has been selling the beams, rafters, posts, &c., of his glorious father's old dwelling-house to be manufactured into walking sticks, &c., probably the Know-Nothings would be glad to see a publication of his tariff of prices for the lumber. A great many of them would no doubt be willing to pay any reasonable price for precious relics from the mansion of the most illustrious of American statesmen. If Shakespeare had had a son, possibly his house at Stratford-upon-Avon, instead of standing as it now does merely to be gazed at by hundreds of thousands of 'pilgrims to the genius' without yielding a farthing to anybody, might have been torn down and sold for a very small sum as material for walking canes, chairs, snuff-boxes, &c., years and years ago.

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The Democrat says, that, if the German and Irish and other foreigners shall, by their united action, succeed in enabling the other enemies of the American party to put it down, they will be as much exalted as Lafayette by unborn generations. So let all the Dutchmen and the Irishmen work with their whole might in the full confidence that the name of each mother's son of them will, for centuries to come, be ranked with that of the illustrious French marquis in our national annals. Let each of them, fifty times a day, pronounce his own name in conjunction with that of Lafayette, sometimes speaking the one first and sometimes the other, to learn how the combination will sound upon the lips of posterity.

The editor of the Democrat, it is perfectly evident, has no shadow of hope that the American party could be resisted if the conflict were confined to the sons of the soil. He knows, that, if the question were to be decided by our own countrymen without the interference of Europeans and Asians, the American party and its principles would be sustained by a vast majority. And so he relies upon foreigners for the means of successful resistance to the will of the native-born majority, holding out to each one the promise of being a Marquis de Lafayette in the reverence of unborn generations.

Lois Jour.

Albert Pike in his speech at Baltimore, advocating the great duty of cultivating a hearty, national spirit, said:

"He believed, and so did the great body of the American people, that those born upon the soil were better citizens, better republicans, and better qualified to administer the affairs of the government than those who had been born in other lands. 'This might be called a prejudice, but if it was, it is one that he hoped would never be destroyed, for it was, it is the palladium of our liberties, the vital essence of American sentiment, founded upon the memories of the revolution and nurtured by the wise precepts and admonitions of the fathers of the country. It was of those instincts of nationality which God had implanted in the heart in the mysteries of which the masses needed no instruction. Statesmanship and talent were not necessary to create it--it was indigenous to the American heart, ready to manifest its overflowing abundance on the slightest apprehension of danger to the institutions of the country which was the subject of its love.'"

PROSCRIPTION.--We are told, says the Frankfort Commonwealth, that some mechanics, laboring men, &c., in and about Frankfort, who are members of the American order or sympathize with its objects, have lately had it very clearly intimated to them by certain Anti-Americans, that unless they withdrew from the order and repudiate the American party they will be put down in their business--refused employment--deprived of the means of getting their daily bread. These fierce Anti-American parties had better be careful here they threaten proscription. The moment they put it in operation they will find it is a game that two can play at. And let no man be driven from the course his conscience and judgment dictate by any fear of such proscription. Customers, business, and employment will be found to supply the place of all that is taken away. Sam is somewhat potent in these parts, and don't intend to have his friends run over.

JOHN VAN DUREN vs THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.--The Democrats of New York, Thursday evening, illuminated Tammany Hall from top to bottom, and fired 100 guns in the Park, in honor of the Virginia election. In Philadelphia the Democrats, on the same evening, met in Independence Square and fired 100 guns. Processions, interspersed with transparencies, moved through the streets, and speeches were made.

John Van Duren, the prince of Free-soilers, was invited to be present and address the New York meeting. Being unable to do so, he sent a committee a letter, in which he glorified Mr. Wise and denounced the Know-Nothings. Like Seward, Greeley, Weed, Ciddings, and other abolitionists, he has no use for the American party.--Savannah Republican.

SLAVE BURNING IN MASSACHUSETTS.--The Washington Era, an Abolition paper, having commenced strongly upon a late Lynch law outrage in Alabama, where a negro who had first violated and then tortured to death a little girl, was seized and burned alive by an infuriated mob--an Alabama paper retorts as follows:

"In a recent biography of the late Rev. Dr. Codman--an eminent clergyman of Boston--printed by Mervine & Whipple, mention is made of one of his ancestors who, a few years previous to the revolution, was poisoned by three of his negro slaves; Mark, Phillis, and Phoebe." The biography says: "The two former were convicted and executed. The place of Mark's execution was on the northern side of Cambridge road, about a quarter of a mile above the peninsula, and the gibbet remained until a short time before the revolution. Phillis was burned at the stake, about ten yards from the gallows."

THE COAL FIELDS OF THE OHIO VALLEY.--A recent number of the Cincinnati Railroad Record contains some interesting information in regard to the great coal fields of the West. The Ohio Valley is alluded to particularly, and comprehends Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, and all of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, up the narrow rim of the lakes, and the State of Kentucky and Tennessee. The valley embraces an area of two hundred and thirty-three square miles. Of this it is computed that ninety-nine thousand square miles are underlaid with a stratum of coal. This is distributed as follows: Western Virginia, eighteen thousand; Ohio, ten thousand; Indiana, seventy-two thousand; Illinois, thirty-five thousand; Kentucky, thirteen thousand; five hundred; Tennessee, five thousand.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.
OUR new stock of Iron and Hardware is every large and complete. We can supply anything in that line.
WELSH & NICHOLS.
March 30, '55

COACH-MAKING AND REPAIRING.

GEORGE THRELKELD
RETURNS his acknowledgments to the public, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and would respectfully inform his former patrons and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

Carriage Making Business
In all its branches, and has now, and intends keeping on hand, or will make to order, Coaches, Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, Trains, all their varieties. He respectfully solicits a call from all who may wish to purchase any kind of a vehicle, and will merely say, that his work shall be well done, and warrant a satisfaction, while his prices shall be as low as those of any other establishment in this section of country.
He still occupies his old stand, on Second street, opposite Mrs. Akin's.
Particular attention will be heretofore be given to the REPAIRING and Re-fitting of vehicles of every kind.
GEO. THRELKELD.
Danville, June 8, '55

COWS.
TEN or twelve good Milk Cows for sale. Enquire of G. W. WELSH.
Danville, June 22, '55

Bolt-Beam Destroyer!
I HAVE received a lot of Smith & Co.'s Bolt-Beam Destroyer, the only safe remedy ever tried. Try a bottle--No cure, no pay! H. HAMILTON.

Gold Breast Pin Lost.
LOST, on Sabbath last, the 15th inst., between the First Presbyterian Church and the residence of Mr. A. S. Morrow, a Ladies Wrought Breast Pin. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Dry Goods or Grocery Store of G. W. WELSH.
J. C. HEWEY.
June 22 1/2

NOTICE.
HAVING secured the services of an experienced Confectioner, I am fully prepared to furnish Weddings, Parties, &c., with Ornamental or Plain Cakes, Candies, &c. Dealers can be supplied with an excellent article of Candy, at low rates.
J. C. HEWEY.
June 22 1/2

NEW JEWELRY STORE!
WE have opened, on Main street in Danville, in the house lately occupied by Mr. C. L. Baid, opposite the Branch Bank, a Fine Lot of

Jewelry and Fancy Goods!
Which we offer to sell at Eastern Prices for Cash! Those wishing Fine Watches or Jewelry will do well to give us a call.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired with neatness and dispatch, and warranted to give satisfaction.
CLARK & HINTON.
Danville, May 4, '55

TO FARMERS.
KETCHUM'S Patent MOWING MACHINES.

Ketchum's Patent Reaping Machines, with Seymour & Moore's Improvement. Sanford's Patent Straw Cutter. Farmers will find the Mower just the thing for cutting Hay, and the Reaper a great labor saving Machine, while the Straw Cutters the best article in use for cutting food for all kind of stock. Call and examine at J. B. AKIN'S.

BROADWAY HOTEL, LEXINGTON, KY.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of his partner in this commodious Hotel, and added a number of NEW ROOMS and NEW FURNITURE, is prepared to accommodate Travellers and the public generally in the best manner. He hopes by strict attention to business to share a reasonable portion of public patronage.
R. J. DILAKE.

Stage Office.
AN Office is kept in the Hotel for all the Stages leaving Lexington.
R. J. D.
Lexington, June 8 1/2

THE RUSSELL SPRINGS

ARE now open for the reception of visitors. We can say to our old patrons, that no pains have been spared during the past winter to add such improvements, and make such changes as would be for the comfort and benefit of those wishing to enjoy the benefit of the water. Our CHALMERS, a bold spring, shows by analysis, a pure carbonate of iron, with a large excess of free carbonic acid. The WHITE SPRING is not inferior to any known in the country. To invalids we promise every possible attention for their comfort and improvement. These fond of Health will find an improved opportunity this season. We have a fine Ice-house, and hope to be able to have a good supply through the season--and a good Ten-Pin Alley in progress.
W. S. PATTERSON & SON.
Russell co., June 8 (telling Somerset Gazette copy till 1st Aug.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE
CHairs and Sofas
WAREHOUSES!

I HAVE now on hand the largest stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE ever offered in this market, embracing a great variety of styles, all warranted to be well made of the best materials.
Hair, Case-Sent and Wind-or Chairs, of every description. Persons desiring to purchase any article in the Furniture line, are invited to call and examine my present stock. I can make it to the interest of all persons to buy a good article at home rather than a poor one abroad.
I am prepared with my CAR to deliver Furniture in town or country.
FURNERAL CALLS, as heretofore, attended to at any hour.
G. W. HEWEY.
Danville, June 22, '55
N. O. 1 Box and Java Coffee, just received and for sale by J. C. HEWEY.

JAS. LONGMOOR, FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Main-Street, Danville, Ky.

THE undersigned respectfully announces that he has taken the shop lately occupied by L. Green, and that he has now on hand a highly superior stock of LEATHER & FINDINGS, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best style into BOOTS and SHOES. He has now a fine stock of No. 1 custom made Boots, and a first-rate lot of Eastern work, which he will close out at low prices. Being an experienced workman, he intends by good workmanship and the use of the best materials, to recommend himself to public patronage. He solicits calls from all who may wish to purchase.
JAMES LONGMOOR.
may 4, 1855

BRYANT'S SPRINGS,
One mile and a half South of Crab Orchard.

On the road leading from Crab Orchard to Somerset.
ARE now open for the reception and entertainment of visitors. The proprietor has thoroughly repaired his rooms, and can entertain conveniently a large number of Boarders. He has on his premises, convenient to his dwelling, three or four Chalchale Springs, and three or four Sulphur Springs.
His charges will be moderate, and he will be ready at all times to attend to the wants of his guests. He will have a large Crab Orchard every day, and will convey passengers free of charge from said town to his house.
J. O. BRYANT.
Crab Orchard, May 25 3m

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.

Additional Improvements.

THE undersigned would inform the public, that their well known Mineral Springs, will be re-opened for the reception of INVALIDS and PLEASANT SEEKERS by the 15th day of May. They have during the past year, made valuable improvements in their premises, among others the addition of a number of pleasant rooms. Their arrangements are such as will enable them to render their visitors in the highest degree comfortable during their stay.
The Springs are located in the vicinity of Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county, Ky., near the centre of the State, and are accessible at all times by good turnpike roads leading from Louisville and Lexington, Ky., by Danville or Lancaster.
Of the qualities of the water it is unnecessary to speak. They are presumed by eminent Medical men to be the most healthy and desirable Waters that can be found in the United States. Chemical analysis fully supports the assumption. The variety, consisting of CHALCHALE, SULPHUR, ESSEX, &c., renders the place most desirable for invalids, and to the pleasure seeker, no better can be found.
The charges will be moderate, and attention always given to visitors.
J. & W. B. HARLAN.
Crab Orchard, apr 28, 1855 3m

SPRING STYLES

Hats and Caps, Boots & Shoes.

W. FIGG
HAS now on hand the latest Spring Styles of superior Beaver, Silk and Fur HATS. Also, the most superior styles of fashionable Soft Hats for Summer wear. He is still manufacturing at French Calf-Skins and descriptions of Hats to order. He invites a call from his old customers and the public generally.
J. P. THOREL
IN the same house with Mr. Figg, is still engaged in manufacturing Boots & Shoes. He has now on hand a fine stock of the best still manufacturing at French Calf-Skins and other findings, which he is as heretofore prepared to make up in the latest styles, and at the most reasonable prices. Lasting and Cloth Guitars, and all other Summer shoes promptly made to order on short notice.
april 13, '55

Farm for Sale.
I WISH to sell MY FARM, on which I reside, lying on Salt River, near the Danville and Lebanon Turnpike.

Containing 125 Acres.

It is in a good state of cultivation, with a good Dwelling-house and other necessary buildings. I also have some Kitchen, Land, lying sufficiently near to supply Timber.

J. S. CALDWELL.
Boyle co., May 4, '55

S. P. BARBEE'S Saddle, Harness and Trunk EMPORIUM.

I HAVE a very large and assorted stock of articles in my line, consisting of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Satchels, Brides, Whips, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Trunks, Brides, Whips, &c.

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or to prompt customers--the accounts falling due last of July and 1

The Kentucky Tribune.

DANVILLE, KY.:
Friday, July 20, 1855.

REPLY TO A. G. TALBOT, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:

Your letter of the 11th inst., to the *Southern Democrat*, would seem to call for a reply from us. Our letter to you, giving an exposition of your connection with the Council at this place, was respectful in its tone, and temperate in its language. Your letter is replete with the bitterest denunciations, and wears throughout a most unbecoming tone—by no means such as one as we could have expected from a man boasting of his connection with his church, and publicly proclaiming himself to be a "Christian gentleman." But to this we shall not make an exception, much less resort to the same style. We have enough of charity to pardon such disappointed ambition, and mortified pride, and shall content ourselves, therefore, by calling your attention to the points at issue between us, and after offering our proofs let the public decide whether we have misstated your connection with the order, or you have attempted to deceive the public.

We are not surprised at your effort to make the public believe that you are a pious, unimpeachable "perfect" man. That sort of refuge is not original with you. The culprit running from pursuit, is often the first to cry, "stop thief!" and may a criminal before this day has appealed from the "persecution of my enemies." But with what sort of face, Dear Sir, can you talk of "persecution?" What are the facts? Did you not join the order voluntarily? Did you not leave it without compulsion? And in less than three days from your withdrawal, and before one word had been said or published about you, did you not commence a systematic, violent, and almost vindictive assault upon the American party and its principles, the leading men in it, the object of its organization, and the whole machinery of its operations? And from that day to this, have you ever omitted an opportunity, day or night, publicly or privately, to do the same thing—using always the strongest and most offensive expressions of which you were master? And do you expect, therefore, that the members of that party, composed of natives of the soil exclusively, fully as patriotic as you can claim to be, and certainly as honest in their aspirations for the welfare of the country as you are believed to be, would quietly submit to this, and that too, from one who had "sworn" to be their friend? The privilege of defending itself is allowed to the vilest worm that crawls in the dust, and how much more to the American people, whose only object is to defend themselves from the aggressions of aliens, and preserve the integrity of these States, and the safety of the Union.

More than one half of your letter, Mr. Talbot, is made up of an attempt to create false issues, and to run off into immaterial facts, having no connection with the circumstances to which we alluded in our letter, nor to the character of your connection with the order, and occurring outside of it.

You seem to complain particularly that we did not state all the facts respecting the connection of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Cox with the matter of fixing upon the day for the assembling of the Convention at Liberty. Would it not strike you, Sir, as altogether irrelevant and improper, and, if you please, unfair, to mention in that connection a matter with which you had nothing to do, occurring outside of the Council, for which you were not responsible, and which whether right or wrong, could not injure to your prejudice.

Whether their Representatives discharged properly their duty was for the Council itself to judge. And that they did not properly, and that their whole conduct in relation thereto was adjudged to be fair, notwithstanding you opposed it vehemently, as you say in your letter, is evinced by the fact that the Council ordered the ballot to be taken as proposed by its Representatives.

It is true that at your urgent and particular request, that resolution was, on your motion, subsequently suspended, not because of any "indignation" felt by the Council, but simply, as you state in the preamble of your resolution, because "principally of the great improbability of all the Councils receiving the order in time, and because, too, as some of the counties as yet have no Councils, or but very few if any members, and the number of members being added to the Councils, increasing, and our principles rapidly and widely extending, and if the vote be taken too early, and the nomination made, no opportunity to express an opinion on the subject will or can be afforded to a number of those who will be expected and required to vote for the nominee at the August election," &c. This preamble which you have not denied, was written by you and by you in person offered to the Council, and if any other reason for suspending the vote was to be offered you failed to state it, or if any others were to be, the controlling motives, you either "disfined" them by stating others, or lacked the really courage to face the music, and in the presence of your "severe" friends, to state the facts. And did you really think when you penned the paragraph in relation to the suspension of the resolutions that you were correctly reporting the facts, when you stated that they were "passed by an overwhelming majority, every man in full Council voting for" save and except Anderson and his abettors? Don't you know that not one solitary vote was given against them, and that Mr. Anderson himself voted for them. And Mr. Anderson and his abettors had been against them, don't you know they would have been voted down. Were not Mr. Anderson's abettors largely in the majority as the result of the balloting showed?

But again, how can you complain that undue advantage was taken of you, and that your friends had no fair chance, when in fact the whole matter was discussed in "full Council?" In truth "the way of the transgressor is hard." But be this as it may, you expressed your

self entirely satisfied with the result and in proof of this fact, we append hereto the statement of R. C. Morrison, Esq. What is his character for truth, Mr. Talbot? It shows, also, that you recognized yourself as a candidate for the nomination of the party, which you now bitterly denounce, as late as the 9th day of February, 1855. But we do not wish to prolong this article. We wish now, in conclusion, to call your attention to the points at issue between us.

1st. We charged that you had, through your public addresses, and by application to the officers of the Council, expressed a wish for an exposition of your connection with the Council. In proof of this we state that in a public address which you made at Columbia, Adair county, in the presence of a crowded house, you stated that you "courted, desired, and defied" an exposition of your connection with the party. See the statement of S. G. Suddarth, attached hereto. Of his character and standing, we suppose a remark need not be offered. In addition to this, Mr. T. CHRISTMAN, who signs his name hereto, states, that on the day the Hon. Mr. CLARK made his speech in Danville, you applied to him for the same, which he refused to give you for the reason expressed by him, that some of the members of the Council, whom he had consulted in relation to the matter of your request, objected to doing so, without the approbation of the Council itself. This reason was given you, and you then stated that you would make a publication, stating that you had demanded it, and it was refused. And even in your letter, now before us, you say that you have not the slightest objection to having a complete and full history of your connection with the order published.

In relation to the 2d point at issue between us, viz: "Are the facts charged upon you in that exposition true?"—we have to say, that you have neither denied the allegation that you voluntarily joined the order, voluntarily withdrew from it, nor that you offered the preamble and resolutions stated, nor indeed any fact or circumstance material to our representation of your connection with the order, except the report of the speech, incorporated in it. Any proof, therefore, of them, (except as to the speech,) is unnecessary; your silence admits them; and we now here again, as was done to you in person before the publication of your letter, tender to you and your friends the records of the Council for examination, with the view of correcting any misstatement concerning you. We might state, however, what you will not deny, that the records of the Council were regularly read and signed by the President. This was done nightly in your presence, and if anything concerning you had been improperly stated, then was the time for its correction.

The third point at issue between us is: "Did you make the particular speech, in spirit and in substance therein attributed to you?" In proof of this, we append hereto the statements of your fellow members and townsmen, who were present and heard you. What have you to say to them? Are they guilty of a falsehood, wilfully and deliberately concocted to "persecute" you? You admit, Mr. Talbot, that you made speeches often in the Council. Pray, were the speeches against the order? Did you, whilst a member denounce them? Is it not most reasonable, that a "sworn" friend would make speeches favorable to the feelings and wishes of those he was addressing, and especially when before them as a candidate, and seeking their suffrage? Do candidates lose the people? Please repeat each of the speeches you made against the order for the benefit of your friends. Really, Mr. Talbot, the thing is too preposterous. You have not yet perfected yourself in the art of legerdemain, and your tricks are easily detected by your audience.

And lastly, were you a candidate for the nomination before the order? This you do not deny in your letter in the *Democrat*, but in your letter to "Dear Thwaites," published some few weeks since, you had this expression—"There had been no test made in the Councils in Boyle by which I could possibly infer that I would not have received the nomination in Boyle IF I HAD DESIRED IT," thereby clearly undertaking to make the impression that you were not a candidate. If such were the design of that paragraph, (and all will see that it is its import,) you ought, for the sake of consistency, at least, if not from a higher motive, have taken the same ground in your letter now before us. But in fact, it came to be well known by every man in the district, by the time you wrote this last letter, that you were a candidate, before the party, for the nomination, and it required more courage than ordinary to fail to do so, and to "Christian gentlemen," to deny it, and hence your silence on that point.

Having shown in our first letter, that a ballot was held, and being commenced, progressed several days, and then suspended at your request, made in person by you, and that up to the time of the suspension thereof, you had only received 5 out of about 100 votes cast, and this statement not being denied by you, (except so far only as that, as you say, you did not know what the result was, and which we think you can hardly make the public believe,) it is therefore admitted. And if it, indeed, be a "test" of your "strength" with the order, and your chance for the nomination, you will at least allow that it was a very good "test" of your WEAKNESS, and that too, in your own town, among your intimate associates, and among those people who were so "indignant" at the way you were treated.

The outside matters to which you have referred, being now answered, and the authority we have for making the exposition complained of, being here shown, nothing further remains for us to do. We have had no intention to misstate, much less falsify, any fact in relation to your connection with the American party—that party whose "principles you had sucked from your mother's breast," and we know that we have not done so. If it shall now appear that we are in the wrong, and injustice has been done you, it will only redound to your interest and advantage, but if, however, it has become manifest that your statements in regard to these matters

are untrue, and by us abundantly shown to be so, then it will have been your own fault, that after resorting to the arts of a trickster, and the wilful overtake you, just as at length overtaken you, and that too at the hands of an honest people, who scorn duplicity, and despise a hypocrite.

M. T. CHRISTMAN,
JOHN COWAN,
W. C. ANDERSON,
Committee.

COLUMBIA, KY., June 11th, 1855.
Dr. T. R. DONLAP, and others of Boyle Council, No. 77.

BRETHRENS:—This day, A. G. Talbot, in a public speech, to a crowded audience in this town, in an explanation, or pretended explanation, of his connection with the order, with great vehemence, stated and boastfully announced, that he "courted, desired and defied" an exposition and investigation of his connection with the order, his conduct and acts while a member, and his withdrawal, &c. He makes statements "by way of personal explanations," which are woefully calculated to deceive the public, as to his course and conduct while connected with the order, and as to the true cause of his withdrawal.

We cannot of course pretend to say, as to the peculiar circumstances which may surround you in that part of the district, but we here, and South of here, absolutely and most earnestly request you who have the whole matter in your hands, to *promulge*, fully and completely, his whole course and conduct in connection with the order.

You have the power to inform the people, and *must* do it.

S. G. SUDDARTH.

I saw A. G. Talbot a day or two after he had made the proposition to Boyle Council, No. 77, to postpone the time of holding the Convention. He was on his way to Stanford and Crab Orchard. He stated to me that the Council had complied with his request, and he was then satisfied he would get the nomination as the American candidate. I have heard him frequently say, that he was in favor of the principles of the party, and would abide the nomination made by them.

ROBT. C. MORRISON.

JULY 12, 1855.

I was present in the Council on the evening of the 8th day of February, and heard Mr. A. G. Talbot offer and read the resolutions attributed to him in the report of the Committee of Boyle Council, and advocate their adoption by the Council. He openly avowed himself in favor of American principles, and pledged himself to abide the nomination of a candidate for Congress, to be made by the American order. He spoke of himself as a candidate for the nomination before the order.

J. T. BOYLE.

JUNE 26th, 1855.

To A. G. TALBOT, ESQ.:
The undersigned heard the speech made by you in Council, attributed to you in the report of the Committee of Boyle Council, heretofore published, in which you are represented upon the adoption of a Resolution, amongst other things, directing a ballot to be taken for a Representation to Congress from this district, to have made use of these remarks:—

"That the principles of the American party you had sucked from your mother's breast—that you were born with them, and would live and die by them—that you had cherished them from your infancy, and that living or dying, you would adhere to them—that the progress of this party was onward, and was bound to be a glorious one—and that the allied powers of Europe, with Roman Catholicism at the head, could not prevent its overwhelming success—that you were neither a Democrat or Whig, but an American, and you could not and would not run as the candidate of any other than the American party—and that the questions involved were of more consequence than any or all which had hitherto divided the two great political parties." And we know that its substance and import is correctly given.

T. W. C. WILLIAMSON,
G. W. COLLINS,
J. D. HANDEY,
Michael Hogan,
Joseph Jackson,
Rich. C. Talbot,
H. C. Cowan,
John J. Craig,
Jas. M. Nichols,
James C. Short,
S. F. Poor,
Speed S. Fry,
Jas. H. Irvine,
John M. Cowan,
W. C. Anderson,
H. B. Swope,
Wm. H. Watts,
Wm. Shipley.

From the Louisville Journal.
Corruption—Infamy.

A respectable gentleman from the Lower Ponds precinct, a member of the American Order in that place, has called on us and made a statement, to which, we think, public attention should be invoked. He says that a citizen of Louisville, who, some time ago, left the Order under very disreputable circumstances, offered to give him ten dollars for each other member who he should induce to desert with him. We have his permission to publish the name of the individual, who made this proposition, but we do not know that any publication would subvert any valuable purposes.

The offender in this case has no money of his own to pay out in the way proposed. He must have authority to draw upon a regular Sag Nicht fund for bribing men to abandon the American Order. How that fund is provided, or what its amount is, we have no means of knowing. Ten dollars, it seems, is now the sum settled on by the Anti-American party for the purchase of a human being. Allowing the average weight of man to be 160 pounds, ten dollars is just 64 cents per pound. Why, this is cheaper than beef, mutton, veal, pork, or bullock's liver. It is about the price men pay for refuse-meat for their dogs. We hope the purchasers will be duly repaid.

After writing the preceding paragraphs we received the following letter. It seems that exactly the same price which is offered for the purchase of members of the American party in the Lower Ponds precinct is offered elsewhere. It is no doubt the price agreed on by the Sag

Nicht organizations throughout the State. We shall see what sort of business the Sag Nichts can manage to drive in the purchase of Americans:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
FRANKFORT, Ky., July 16, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have been informed from the very best authority, that considerable inducements have been offered to some of the members of the "American Party" in Shelby county if they would only withdraw from the organization, and that some who have already withdrawn (3 or 4 in number) did so through pecuniary inducements. Also that two in the extreme part of this county have withdrawn from the American party, and thereby received \$10 apiece, but thank heaven their places have been filled by better material, in this county as well as in Shelby. Indeed I had no idea there was a "Native American" who would sell his country for a mess of pottage. Be assured, gentlemen, every species of trickery is being resorted to by the Anti-American party to defeat us in August. So be upon the watch in your district. Very truly yours,

Mr. J. Cook is the American candidate for the House in Laurel and Rockcastle.

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Grain and Seed:
Wheat, not less than one bushel, 1 00
Corn, (in the ear), " 1 00
Oats, " " " 1 00
Barley, " " " 1 00
Rye, " " " 1 00
Clover Seed, half bushel, 1 00
Timothy, " " " 1 00
Orchard Grass, " " " 1 00

Two-horse Plow, for Soil, 5 00
" " " for Stable, 5 00
" " " " " " 5 00
Cutting Box, 3 00
Wheat Fan, 3 00
Hay Rake, 3 00
Grain Cradle Reaper, 5 00

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Two-horse Plow, for Soil, 5 00
" " " for Stable, 5 00
" " " " " " 5 00
Cutting Box, 3 00
Wheat Fan, 3 00
Hay Rake, 3 00
Grain Cradle Reaper, 5 00

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" " " " " " 5 00
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Wheat Fan, 3 00
Hay Rake, 3

